

THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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NO. 2.

THE NEWS.

Alonzo Walker, who had been held a prisoner for planning a legal notice on the door of Governor Taylor's office, at the state capital, at Frankfort, Ky., was released. It is said that pressure from Washington caused Governor Taylor to permit the man to walk out. Adjutant General Collier said, however, that the man had simply been released pending arrangements for his trial by court-martial.

The United States and Great Britain have reached an amicable agreement regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the Nicaragua Canal. The United States will have sole control.

Mrs. Missouri Brown, of Woodford, S. C., charges that Charles Purkiss, after marrying one of her daughters, married another woman, and subsequently married another of her daughters.

Property valued at over one million dollars was destroyed by fire in St. Louis. Three blocks of buildings were burned. One fireman was killed and eight others injured.

Benjamin Rich, head of the Mormons in the South, at Chattanooga, says ex-Congressman King, a Democrat and a Mormon, will be elected to succeed Roberts.

The charred body of Nancy Eckman, a recluse, was found in her burning home, near Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, of New York, declared that a leper colony exists in Mott street.

Mrs. Effie Powell was arrested at Yonkers, N. Y., on the charge of bribery.

An unknown white man attempted to assassinate James Mitchell, a farmer, near Buckroe Beach, on the Chesapeake.

Two skaters on the river in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, were drowned and one had a narrow escape.

Winfield S. G. Walker shot Margaret Davis, his sweetheart, in Philadelphia, and killed himself.

The French oil tank steamer Le Lion put into port at New York with a broken rudder.

George Shotwell was blown to pieces by an explosion at a powder mill, near Jessup, Pennsylvania.

It is generally admitted that the strike at the Cramps shipyard has been declared off.

Mrs. Edith Quick, accused of murdering her husband in Peru, Ind., was acquitted.

Joseph Kelly was arrested in New York on the charge of robbing letter boxes.

Governor Taylor's counsel had a conference with Goebel's lawyers and friends, and proposed that the case of the two governors be submitted to the State Court of Appeals, with the right to carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Goebel men rejected the proposition, being unwilling to let the matter go beyond the State courts.

The president of a bank which is a depository for Kentucky State funds refused to release a convict whom Governor Taylor had pardoned. The militia still guard the Capitol grounds and building, with instructions to receive no orders from Goebel.

The condition of Goebel continues critical. Gov. Taylor sent a telegram to President McKinley declaring that he was doubtful of his power to control the situation, and asking that the President recognize him as governor.

The funeral train bearing the remains of Major General Lawton, Major Logan and Dr. Armstrong started for the east from San Francisco.

While trying to save children from a fire in a parochial school building in St. Louis, a Catholic sister perished with one of her little pupils.

Former Bank President Charles H. Cole, of the Globe National Bank of Boston, gave bail in \$50,000 to answer the charge of embezzlement.

The fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked near Tampa, Fla. Several passengers were killed and others injured.

Miss Fillemon D. Genova leaped from the third-story window of a burning tenement in New York and was killed.

Mrs. Louisa Schaeffer was killed in Chicago by Nicholas Hotzler, whom she had refused to marry.

Fire in the manufacturing district of Dayton, O., caused a loss of \$500,000.

William Goebel was sworn in as Governor of Kentucky, and J. H. Beckham as lieutenant governor. The Democratic members of the legislature filed a written statement saying they were in favor of seating him, but had been prevented by Governor Taylor, who kept them out of all halls by the military, and issued a proclamation adjourning the legislature to meet in London on February 6.

Loriston M. Fairbanks, father of United States Senator Fairbanks, died at Pasadena, Cal.

Smallpox is prevalent in the central section of West Virginia.

Wade Paugh was frozen to death in Ritchie county, W. Va.

The British steamer Marston Moor went ashore off New Inlet, near Cape Hatteras.

The Heywood Brothers' chair factory, in New York, was destroyed by fire.

The Patternmakers' Union of Chicago has demanded a nine-hour day.

Mrs. Fred Reed, of Boonton, N. J., found her runaway husband near Middletown, N. Y., and then made the discovery for the first time that she was a stepmother.

One man was killed and a dozen others fatally injured by an explosion of a battery of four boilers in the steel department of Phillips, Minkley & Co.'s mill in Pittsburg.

Jesse Wilson, a colored undertaker of Norfolk, Va., was arrested for burying a three-year-old child in the same coffin with an unknown woman.

W. D. Smith, of Macon, Ga., was sentenced to imprisonment for life for throwing acid into the face of Mrs. Susie Hilliard, permanently blinding her.

The union painters and decorators of Newport News, Va., demanded a reduction of one hour per day at the present wages.

Former Captain Ike T. Jobe, accused of fraudulently issuing transportation orders, was captured near Johnson City, Tenn.

Luella C. Oakes, of New York, sued her former husband and his present wife for putting her in an insane asylum.

Allice Kelly, a bride of three months, went from sleep to death in New York, gas coming through unused pipes.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, proposes that saloons shall be allowed to sell beer on Sunday.

Henry Noble and his sweetheart were blown from a bridge while driving near Danbury, Ct., during a storm.

The Southern Naval Stores Company was chartered in Savannah, Ga., with a capital of \$300,000.

Major Thomas A. Brander, a prominent ex-Confederate, died at his home in Richmond.

R. H. Nicholas, a native of Baltimore, and superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, died in Philadelphia.

The bill providing for separate cars for whites and negroes on the railways passed the Virginia Senate without a dissenting vote. The governor's approval is a foregone conclusion.

In a collision between a special passenger train and a freight train at Waycross, Ga., fifteen passengers were injured.

The Philadelphia coroner's jury found four persons responsible for the death of Miss May Biggins in the opium joint.

The Canjoharie (N. Y.) National Bank suspended, and E. J. Graham, national bank examiner, was placed in charge.

Six hundred operatives at the American Hide and Leather Company's tanneries in Lowell, Mass., went on a strike.

James and Amos Pierce were arrested in Chester, Pa., on suspicion of having murdered George B. Eyre.

Frederick Lempe, a Christian scientist, committed suicide by thrusting his head into a red hot stove.

Six thousand dollars' worth of diamonds was stolen from Joseph K. Davidson & Son in Philadelphia.

The third dynamite outrage in Leadville, Col., wrecked the home of A. V. Hunter, the millionaire.

Lewis Havens, of Philadelphia, died suddenly in a car at Lenox, N. C.

A fire at Dawson City destroyed \$400,000 worth of property.

Samuel Peter Meyers was hanged at Somerset, Pa.

DEATHS IN A WRECK.

Three Killed and a Number Badly Injured.

Tampa, Fla., (Special.)—A fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked 20 miles north of this place. Engineer Kennedy was instantly killed.

One passenger was killed, but the body was so frightfully mutilated that it is impossible to identify it at this time. The son of S. P. Herndon, mail agent of this city, died at the Sanford Hospital. Mr. Herndon, Sr., is badly injured. A number of other passengers were also injured. The mail and express cars and two day coaches were thrown over. The Pullman cars were not derailed.

The accident was caused by the train running into an open switch, and colliding with a freight car. It is believed that the switch was opened by some person with the intention of wrecking the train.

Goebel's Cousin Stricken.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—Albert Goebel, a cousin of the wounded Governor of Kentucky, was riding on a street car when he was attacked suddenly with heart disease, and fell from the car, fracturing his skull. He sustained in addition severe cuts on the scalp.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER.

Engineer Diday Killed in Wreck and Fireman Injured.

Akron, O., (Special.)—Train No. 14, a fast eastbound express on the Erie Road, hauled by two engines, collided with a freight train in the suburbs of Akron while running at a high rate of speed.

Engineer Diday, of the forward passenger engine, was killed, and his fireman, George Kial, slightly injured. Diday was the oldest engineer on the road. None of the passengers were injured. Three coaches were badly wrecked.

Marriage in the Philippines.

Washington, (Special.)—Secretary Root received from Manila a copy of the marriage law laid down by General Otis. Up to the date of this order, December 18 last, only Catholic marriages were celebrated in the Philippines or recognized as legal. To meet the popular conditions in the islands General Otis laid down no specific ceremony, only providing that any established form will suffice, providing there is an open acknowledgment of the marriage by the parties thereto. The form of a certificate is prescribed, and this may be attested by a priest, pastor or judge.

FILIPINOS KILLED.

GEN. KORBE SCATTERS NATIVES IN SAMAR AND LEYTE.

HAD WOODEN SWORDS.

Insurgents Armed in Ancient Fashion—The Troops Killed 75 Natives, 11 of Whom Had Rifles—The American Loss was One Man Killed and Nine Wounded—Town Fired When Troops Approached.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Dr. Brigidier General Korbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments.

This has placed on the market 180,000 blades of hemp, which had been held at the towns.

A thousand Filipinos armed with rifles and over five thousand armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows were encountered during the trip.

The troops killed 75 natives, 11 of whom had rifles. The others were villagers, armed with wooden swords. The American loss was one man killed and nine men wounded.

The Americans captured \$9,000 in gold of the Filipinos' money and 43 muzzle-loading brass cannon. At Calbagog and Samar the natives evacuated the towns, the Americans chasing, fighting and scattering them to the mountains.

At Catbalogan, Lubbak, the Tagalo general, fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed, and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire several hours.

Thirty stone and 60 other houses, half the business portion of the place, were consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading.

The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third Regiment, pursued Lubbak to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town where Lubbak was heading in hopes of escaping. Lubbak, by taxing the natives, is said to have accumulated \$100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Takloban, Island of Leyte, the natives evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing non-combatants were killed, including three women.

Seven miles distant, at Palo, Filipinos were found entrenched. Lieutenant Johnston and 12 scouts of the Forty-third Regiment drove out 150 of the natives and captured the town.

The native soldiers in these towns were mostly Visayans, who, it is said, had been impressed into the service of the Tagalo leaders from Luzon.

The Visayans appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation.

THE KENTUCKY AGREEMENT.

The Decision Reached by Republican and Democratic Conferences.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.)—Following is the text of the agreement signed by the seven representatives of the Republican party and the seven representatives of the Democratic party.

First—That if the General Assembly in joint session shall adopt a resolution ratifying their recent action adopting the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham, the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further protest.

Second—That all parties shall unite in an effort to bring about such a modification of the election law as will provide for non-partisan election boards, and insure free and fair elections.

Third—That the conditions shall remain in status quo until Monday, the General Assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day until that time.

Fourth—That nothing shall be done to hinder or prevent a joint session of the General Assembly from taking action on the ratification resolution.

Fifth—That the State Court Board shall meet and adjourn from day to day until Tuesday, without taking any action on the contests for minor state offices. This postponement is suggested in order that the action of the General Assembly on the ratification resolution may be taken first.

Sixth—That the state troops shall be removed from the State Capitol at once, though with all necessary precaution for the public safety. This matter is to be under the direction of General Daniel Lindsay, of Frankfort.

Seventh—That the Republican officials and officers of the State Guard shall have immunity from charges of treason, usurpation, court-martial, or any other such offenses.

The agreement was signed by the following:

Republicans—John Marshall, Judge John W. Barr, General Daniel Lindsay, T. L. Edelen, Dr. T. H. Banter, David W. Fairleigh and C. T. Bealard.

Democrats—J. C. S. Blackburn, J. C. W. Beckham, Samuel J. Shaekeford, Robert J. Brockbridge, Urey Woodson, James B. McCreary and Phil Thompson.

Murder Trial Postponed.

Murkington, W. Va., (Special.)—Owing to the absence of important witnesses for plaintiff the trial of Virgil Staley for the murder of his brother-in-law, Lafa Atkins, was postponed until next court.

FREE TO BUILD CANAL.

Great Britain Agrees to Sole Control by United States—Modifies Existing Treaty.

Washington, (Special.)—The United States and Great Britain, have reached an amicable agreement respecting the operations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the right of construction and control by the United States of the proposed Nicaragua Canal.

The result marks the termination of conferences between the officials of the State Department and Lord Pauncefoot of fully a year's duration, during which a number of meetings were held and the subject fully discussed by the representatives of the governments interested.

Great Britain agrees to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by which she practically relinquishes any claims respecting a dual control of the Nicaragua Canal after it shall have been constructed. The result, therefore, is to leave the United States free to construct and thereafter control this great interoceanic waterway.

In all the discussions which have been had, both in Congress and out of it, for a long number of years over the proposed canal the question of England's rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been a prominent feature and on more than one occasion has given rise to the query whether or not the United States Government had the moral right to provide for the construction of the canal without a modification of the treaty.

From the same authoritative quarter it is ascertained that England has made no demands for a quid pro quo for her abandonment of whatever rights she may have had under the treaty and which she now promises to relinquish. Just what shape the agreement between the governments interested in it is to take is not stated, though it is assumed that some formal instrument will be drafted and sent to the Senate for its consideration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Elections decided to recommend the dropping of the contest proceedings for the seat of Senator Clark.

Pension Commissioner Evans was heard by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions and made a very satisfactory statement.

President McKinley made a change in the civil service rules to meet the case of discharged soldiers.

The Senate committee has completed its report on the bill providing a form of government for Puerto Rico.

The House of Representatives passed the Indian Appropriation bill.

Old Willard's Hotel is to be torn down to make room for a modern hotel.

Representative Sibley (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, made a great speech in the House of Representatives, advocating holding on to the Philippines. The conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill was passed.

The Senate committee decided to report adversely a bill to remove the charge of desertion from all soldiers of the Civil War who failed to receive an honorable discharge.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to a report on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

The Senate committee decided to favorably report the bill for the creation of the Department of Commerce.

The House Committee on Ways and Means decided that the new possessions can be governed independent of the constitutional provisions governing state and territorial administrations.

The first volume of the report of the Philippine Commission was published. It recommends a territorial form of government, patterned after that which prevailed in Louisiana.

The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed in the House of Representatives.

The Senate, in executive session, considered the Hague peace treaty.

Captain Sparling, of the lighthouse tender Maple, is dead.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Australia exports wheat.

A Bible trust is being talked of. England has women blacksmiths.

Germany has over 20,000 brewers. Buffalo Express has been unionized.

Minneapolis has a dressmakers' union. New York has 38,000 municipal employees.

Mexico has abolished her export coffee tax.

Kentucky unions will hold a State convention.

England's coal output last year was 222,000,000 tons.

Illinois has a Railway and Telegraph Employees' Political League.

At Denver union teamsters enjoy the twelve-hour day; others sixteen and eighteen.

Pittsburg machinists struck for a nine-hour day without reduction in pay.

Glasgow is now talking of municipal bakeries and the municipalization of the milk supply.

Colonel Coates Retired.

Washington, (Special.)—The retirement from active service of Colonel Edwin M. Coates, Seventh Infantry, was announced at the War Department.

GOEBEL IS DEAD.

BECKHAM PROMPTLY SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR.

CEREMONY HELD IN HOTEL.

Senator Blackburn and Other Democratic Leaders Present—A Dramatic Scene, in Which the Lieutenant Plays the Leading Part—Orders Troops to Return Home.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6:45 o'clock Saturday evening.

The only persons present at the death bed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormick.

Justus Goebel, another brother, who has been hurrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him, in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived forty minutes too late.

Oxygen was frequently administered the dying man during the afternoon, in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain. By the cruel irony of fate, the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling to Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes, and when Mr. Goebel finally reached here, it was only to learn that his brother was dead.

Move for a Monument.

Among bitter partisans of both parties grief is manifested, and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument to Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the Statehouse grounds where he was shot.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral. It is understood that a request will be made on behalf of the citizens of Frankfort that Mr. Goebel's last resting place be in the cemetery where, where he buried Daniel Boone and Vice President Andrew Johnson.

At Mr. Goebel's request, former Congressman Hendrick was called, and Mr. Goebel asked for some of his legal advisers, with whom he wished to confer. Shortly after ten o'clock he suddenly grew worse.

The hicoughs and nausea returned with increased violence, much to the wounded man's distress, and his pulse ran up alarmingly. Drs. McCormick and Hume were hastily summoned, and hypodermic injections of whiskey and strychnine, and afterward of morphine, were given him.

At Mr. Goebel's request, Chaplain Wallace, of the Kentucky penitentiary, an intimate friend, was sent for, and the two had a short conversation.

"Law," said Mr. Goebel, "I wish to announce to the world that I do not hold myself in open violence to the word of God."

Gives Up the Struggle.

The hypodermic injections afforded some temporary relief, but the sufferer, for the first time in his long, weary struggle for life, had apparently lost his indomitable courage.

"Doctor," said he feebly, to Dr. McCormick, who stood at his bedside, "I'm afraid now that I'm not going to get over this."

Dr. McCormick endeavored to cheer the fast-failing man, but the latter soon relapsed into a condition of semi-consciousness. About one o'clock he aroused himself again, and calling Dr. McCormick to his side, said:

"Doctor, am I going to get well? I want to know the truth, for I have several things to attend to."

"Mr. Goebel, you have but a few hours to live," replied Dr. McCormick.

Mr. Goebel was silent for a moment; then, calling his brother, Arthur Goebel, to his side, he asked that the physicians and nurses retire. Then, for twenty minutes, the dying man was left with his brother and sister, Mrs. Braunacker.

The Last Scene.

Soon after this he again fell into a stupor, and at two o'clock his condition was considered so alarming that, as a last resort, oxygen was given in an endeavor to keep the dying man alive, if possible, until the arrival of his brother, Justus Goebel, from Arizona, who was due shortly after six o'clock.

The pulse of the patient had in the meantime run up to 140 and his temperature to 103, while his breathing became rapid and more labored.

This treatment resulted in an improvement, but the rally was so slight and slow that to the weary watchers at the bedside it was apparent that the end was not far off.

Rev. Dr. Tallafiero, of the Methodist Church of Frankfort, was sent for. He came at once. Softly entering the death chamber, Dr. Tallafiero crossed over to where Mr. Goebel lay gasping for breath, and kneeling at the side of the bed, prayed earnestly.

With tears streaming down their faces, Mrs. Braunacker and Arthur Goebel knelt at the bedside also.

Then Dr. Tallafiero arose, and opening his Bible, read a few selected verses from the Epistle to St. James.

It was decided to hold no formal inquest over the remains. This is in compliance with the wishes of the friends and family of the dead Democratic leader.

Governor Taylor's Regrets.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—Governor Taylor was notified at his office over the telephone of Mr. Goebel's death. He said:

"I deeply regret his death."

LARGE FORCE IN THE FIELD.

England's Troops Being Poured Into Africa, But Delayed in Getting To the Front.

London, (By Cable.)—The remarkable declaration of Mr. Wyndham, of the War Office, in the House of Commons, that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa, 7,000 Canadians and Australians, and 26,000 South African volunteers, is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there, with the exception of about 18,000 that are aloft. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put in the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000 men. Wellington at Waterloo had 25,000.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 30,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost, and ten thousand are shut up at Ladysmith.

Excluding these, there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea. Why so many effective have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transportation and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience, and Lord Kitchener his genius for details.

It seems as though the weight of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transportation and organization will not explain adequately why, when generals at the front request reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly penetrating to London that large garrisons must be kept in Cape Colony, to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as everyone knows, outnumber the British residents three to two.

Cable scraps received during the last twelve hours do not further illuminate the military operations. It is believed in some rather trustworthy quarters that he is again assailing the Boer lines.

A further list of casualties published by the War Office brings the total from the crossing of the Tugela to the abandonment of Spion Kop to 1,983 officers and men.

Some unpleasant criticism of the War Office has been caused by the discovery that the sights of the Lee-Enfield carbines are defective. Old carbines have been supplied to the outgoing Fourth Brigade of Cavalry.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

A Decrease as Compared With Last Month—Cash in the Treasury.

Washington, (Special.)—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business January 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,125,636,227, a decrease, as compared with last month, of \$8,663,780. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$1,026,836,659; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,208,410; debt bearing no interest, \$390,055,740; total, \$1,418,127,200. This amount, however, does not include \$716,048,693 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, \$403,496,505; silver, \$502,043,317; paper, \$69,413,615; bonds deposited in national bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$108,475,123; total, \$1,083,428,561, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$790,937,589, which leaves a net cash balance on hand of \$292,490,972.

NO MILEAGE FEES.

House Committee Decides Against Roberts' Claim.

Washington, (Special.)—The House Committee on Mileage rejected the claim of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, for mileage in connection with his contest for a seat in the House. Mr. Roberts put in a claim for mileage from Salt Lake